

Health and Disease Summary

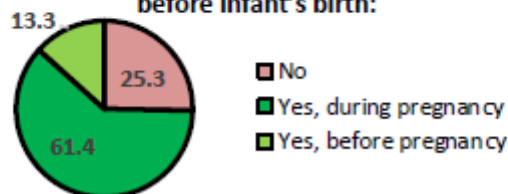
September 2019

Flu Shots Among South Dakota Mothers Delivering an Infant in 2018

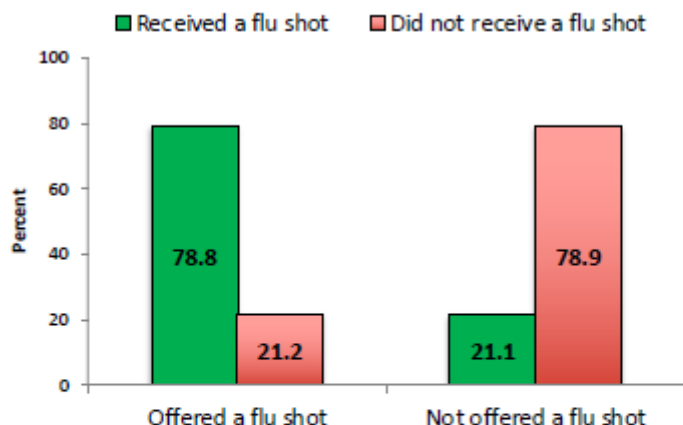
Maternal influenza vaccination is associated with a decreased risk of influenza and its complications in pregnant women and their infants for the first 6 months of life. Infants of mothers who are infected with influenza during pregnancy are more likely to be born preterm and have a low birthweight.

- 91% of mothers were offered a flu shot.
- 75% of mothers received a flu shot

Flu shot received the 12 months before infant's birth:



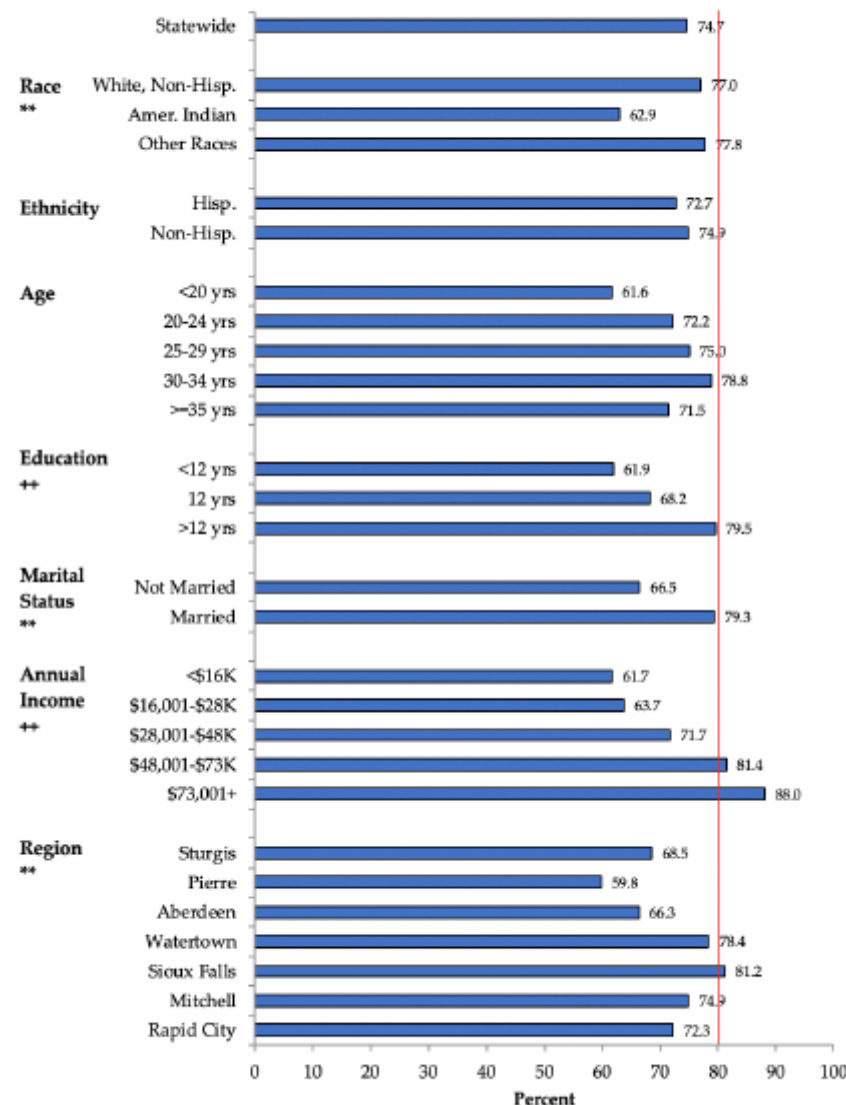
Health Care Providers are Important



Mothers at greatest risk of not receiving a flu shot 12 months before birth:

- American Indian mothers
- Less educated mothers
- Mothers who are not married
- Low income mothers
- Mothers in the Sturgis, Pierre, and Aberdeen health regions.

Percentage of mothers who received a flu vaccine in the 12 months before the infant's birth by demographic characteristics, South Dakota, 2018 (weighted)



** p-value < 0.01 based on Rao-Scott chi-square test.

++ p-value < 0.01 based on logistic regression results for linear trend.

— Healthy People 2020 (80%)

Data from SD 2018 PRAMS



South Dakota Infectious Disease Summary 2019

Disease/Agent	Cases YTD	Rate	5-Year Median YTD	Percent change
Campylobacter	446	50.6	335	+33%
Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae	32	3.6	36	-11%
Chlamydia	3420	387.7	3263	+5%
Coccidioidomycosis	6	0.7 [‡]	4 [*]	+50%
Cryptosporidiosis	144	16.3	135	+7%
Cyclosporiasis	10	1.1 [‡]	2	+400%
E. coli, shiga toxin-producing	117	13.3	69	+70%
Ehrlichiosis	0	0.0 [‡]	1	-100%
Giardiasis	64	7.3	92	-30%
Gonorrhea	1539	174.4	920	+67%
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	23	2.6	15 [*]	+53%
Hantavirus	1	0.1 [‡]	0	--
Hepatitis A	7	0.8 [‡]	1	+600%
Hepatitis B, chronic	27	3.1	37	-27%
Hepatitis C, acute and chronic	432	49.0	433	+0%
HIV, including Stage III (AIDS)	21	2.4	21	+0%
Legionellosis	15	1.7 [‡]	7	+114%
Listeriosis	0	0.0 [‡]	0	--
Lyme disease	7	0.8 [‡]	6	+17%

YTD: Year-to-Date Rate: Cases per 100,000 population 5-Year Median: 2014–2018 (* Denotes 3-Year Median: 2016–2018) ‡ Unstable rate based on <20 observations



South Dakota Infectious Disease Summary 2019

Disease/Agent	Cases YTD	Rate	5-Year Median YTD	Percent change
Malaria	6	0.7 [‡]	4	+50%
Measles	0	0.0 [‡]	0	--
Mumps	6	0.3 [‡]	0	--
MRSA, invasive	117	13.3	110	+6%
Pertussis	111	12.6	13	+754%
Pneumococcal disease, invasive	76	8.6	76	+0%
Q fever	8	0.9 [‡]	4	+100%
Rabies, animal	16	NA	23	-30%
Salmonella	140	15.9	187	-25%
Shigella	7	0.8 [‡]	26	-73%
Spotted fever Rickettsiosis	9	1.0 [‡]	6	+50%
Syphilis, early	34	3.9	41	-17%
Toxic shock syndrome	0	0.0 [‡]	--	--
Tuberculosis	14	1.6 [‡]	10	+40%
Tularemia	15	1.7 [‡]	13	+15%
Varicella	22	2.5	20	+10%
Vibriosis	3	0.3 [‡]	8 [*]	-63%
West Nile Virus	10	1.1 [‡]	73	-86%

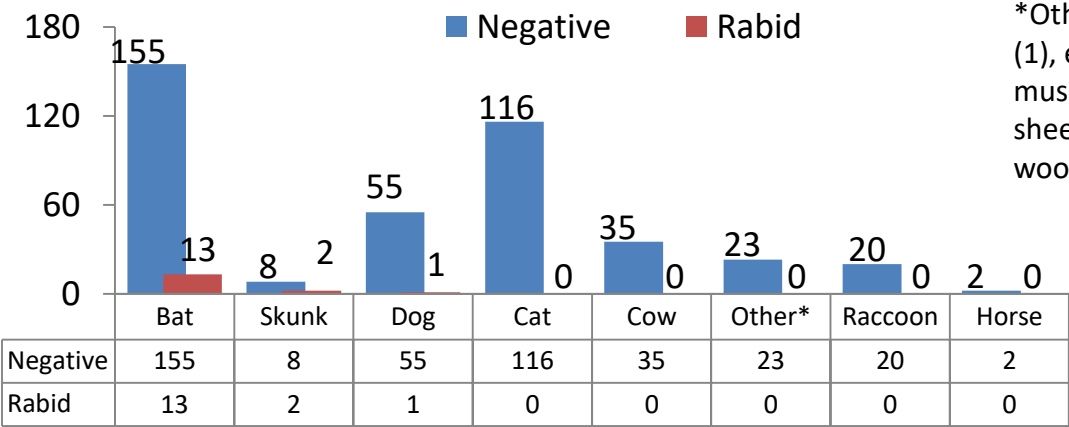
YTD: Year-to-Date Rate: Cases per 100,000 population 5-Year Median: 2014–2018 (* Denotes 3-Year Median: 2016–2018)
‡ Unstable rate based on <20 observations

Rabies

Rabies is a fatal, but preventable, disease of mammals most often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal.

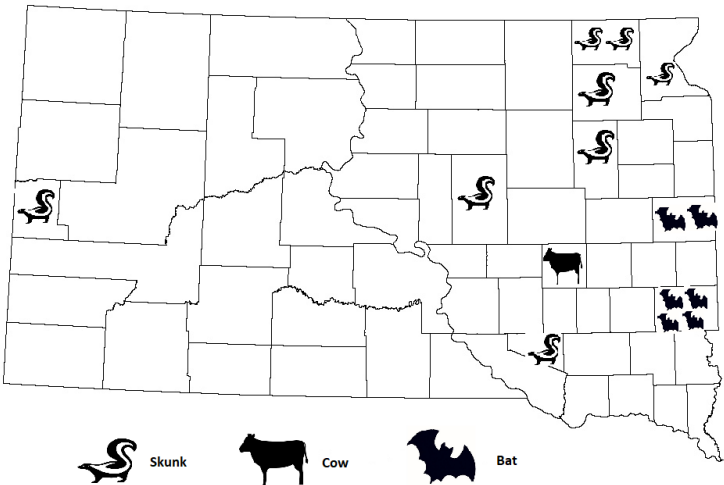
Counties

- Brown: Skunk(1)
- Fall River: Bat(1)
- Lincoln: Bat(2)
- Minnehaha: Bat(7)
- Moody: Bat(1)
- Pennington: Bat(2)
- Roberts: Dog(1)
- Walworth: Skunk(1)

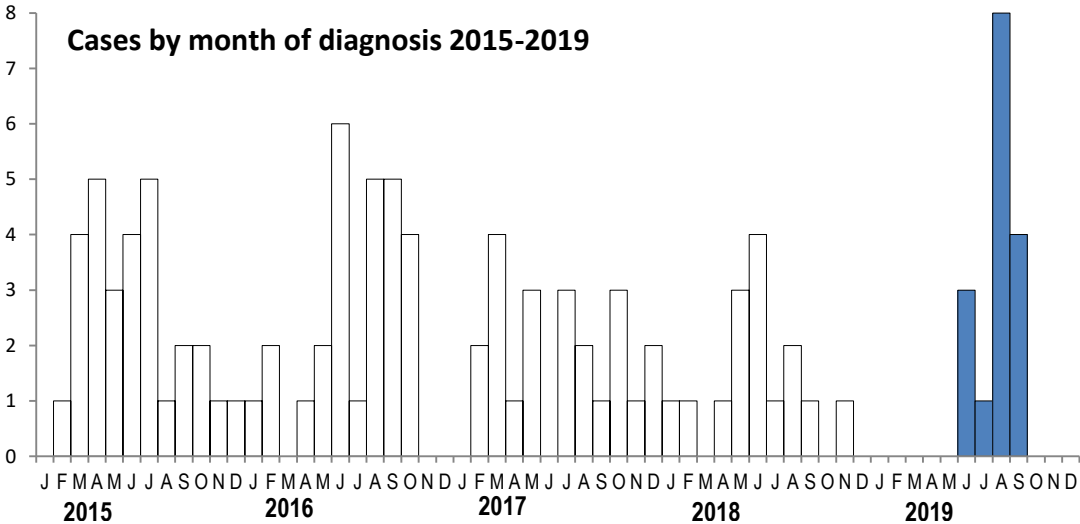


*Other: coyote (3), donkey (1), elk (1), fox (1), mink (1), muskrat (5), opossum (2), sheep (2), squirrel (5), woodchuck (2)

Animal Rabies in South Dakota, 2018 (N=15)

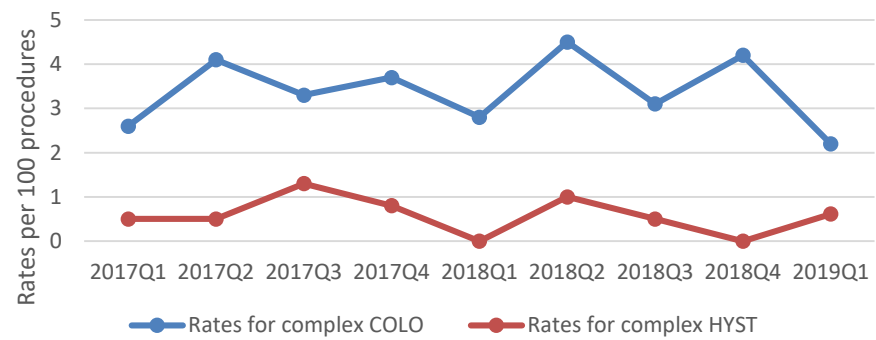


Cases by month of diagnosis 2015-2019

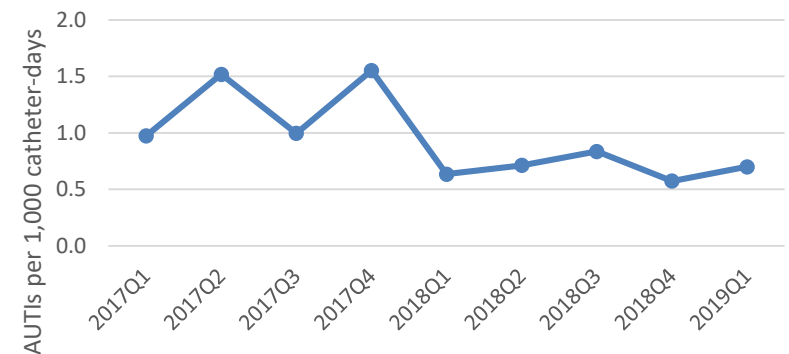


National Healthcare Safety Network

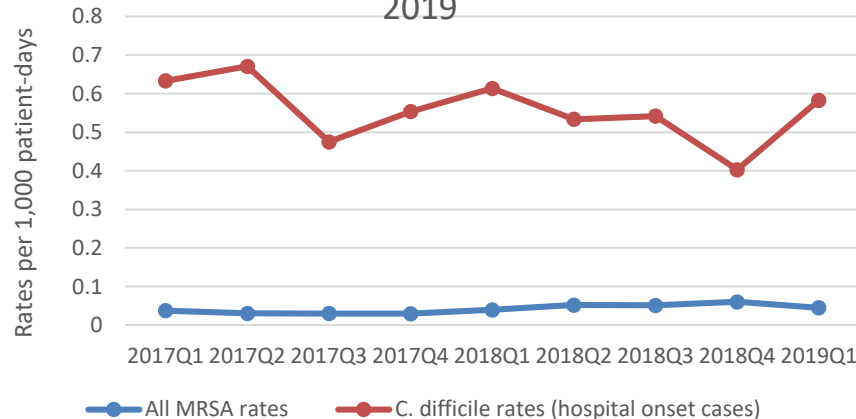
Surgical Site Infections. Complex COLO and HYST rates, Acute care hospitals, 2017-2019



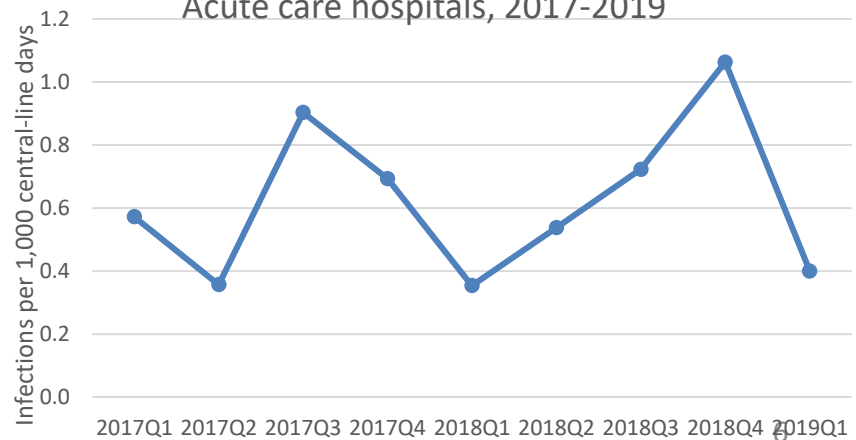
CAUTI rates per 1,000 catheter-days, Acute care hospitals, 2017-2019



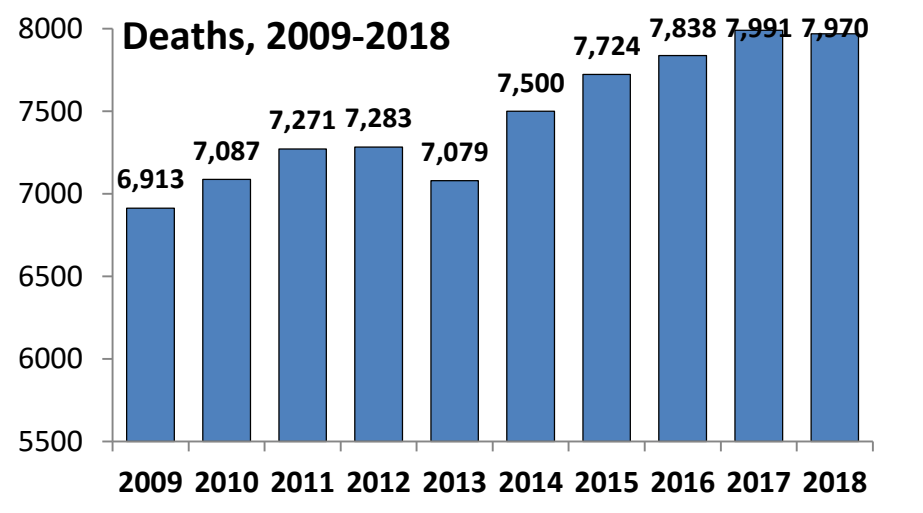
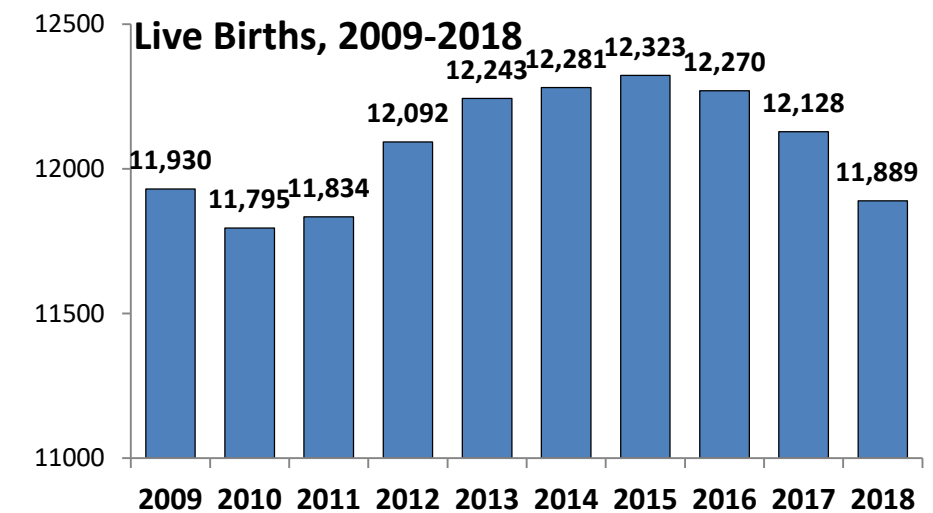
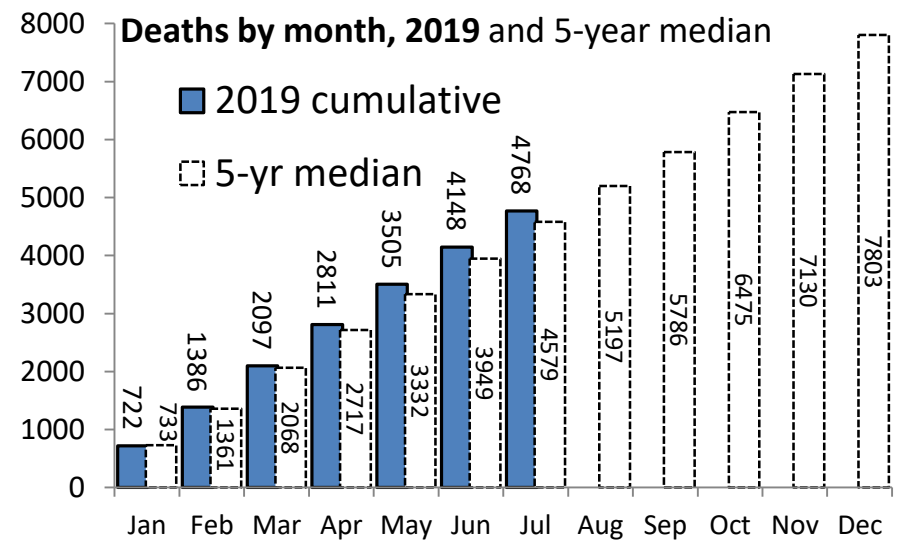
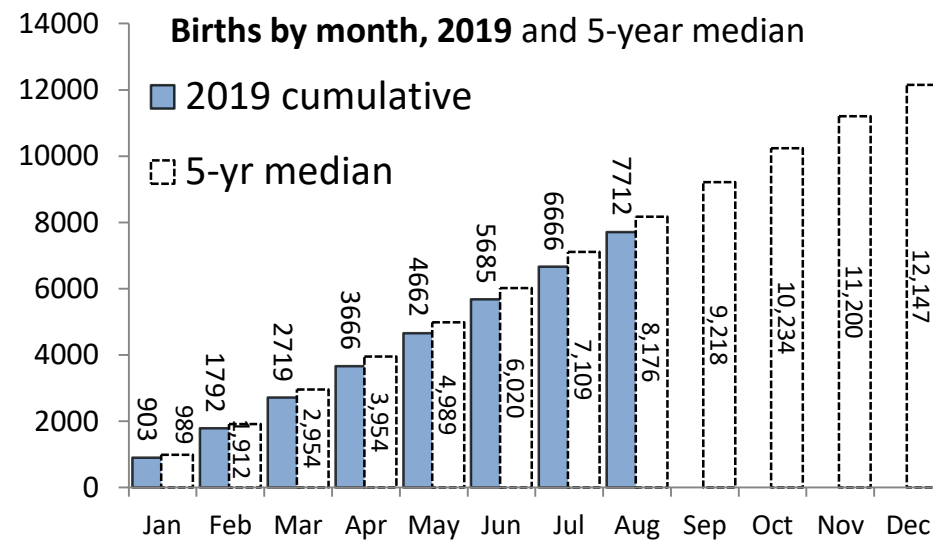
MRSA and C. difficile LabId event rates per 1,000 admissions, Acute care hospitals, 2017-2019



CLABSI rates (number of infections*1000/number of central line days), Acute care hospitals, 2017-2019



Births and Deaths, South Dakota, 2019



South Dakota Department of Health

doh.sd.gov/strategicplan

Vision **Healthy** People
Healthy Communities
Healthy South Dakota

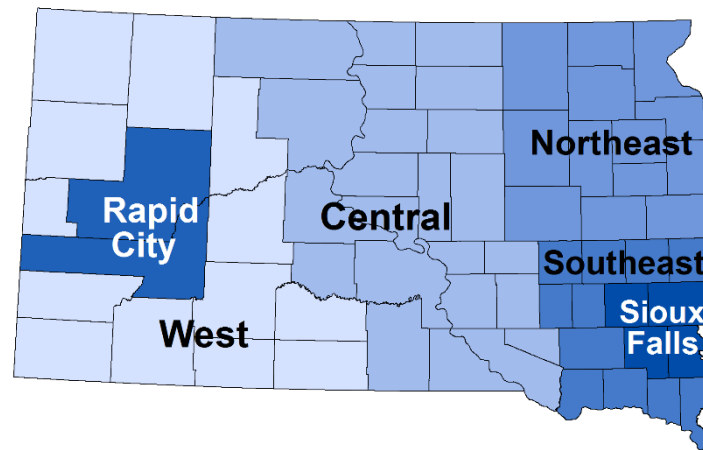
Mission **To promote, protect and improve the health of every South Dakotan**

Guiding Principles
Serve with integrity
Eliminate health disparities
Demonstrate leadership and accountability
Focus on prevention and outcomes
Leverage partnerships
Promote innovation



South Dakota Regions

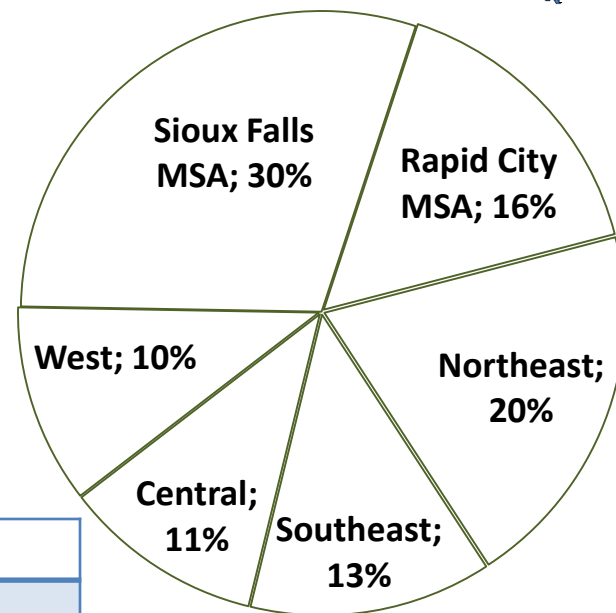
Region	Population	%	Area (sq miles)	Density (people per sq mile)
Sioux Falls MSA*	265,653	29.8%	3,141	84.6
Rapid City MSA*	140,023	15.9%	6,247	22.4
Northeast	175,258	19.8%	12,277	14.3
Southeast	114,333	13.0%	5,863	19.5
Central	93,281	10.8%	24,860	3.8
West	93,687	10.7%	23,508	4.0
South Dakota	882,235	100%	75,896	11.6



*Metropolitan Statistical Area

Age Group	2017 Population	%
<1 year	12,257	1%
1–4 years	49,502	6%
5–14 years	119,675	14%
15–24 years	116,225	13%
25–39 years	168,141	19%
40–64 years	262,242	30%
>65 years	141,624	16%

Region	Population
East River	620,995
West River	261,240



Reportable Diseases List

<https://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/reporting.aspx>

Monthly surveillance reports

<http://doh.sd.gov/statistics/surveillance>

How to report infectious diseases

1. Secure disease reporting website: <http://sd.gov/diseasereport>
2. Telephone: **1-800-592-1861** or **605-773-3737** during normal business hours or after hours for Category I diseases.
3. Fax: **605-773-5509**
4. Mail or courier: Office of Disease Prevention, SD Department of Health, 615 East 4th Street, Pierre, SD 57501; marked "*Confidential Disease Report*"

Department of Health publications

- **Public Health Bulletin:** <http://doh.sd.gov/resources/bulletin.aspx>
- **Adult Risk Behaviors:** <http://doh.sd.gov/statistics/>
- **Youth Risk Behaviors** (Dept of Education): <http://doh.sd.gov/statistics/YRBS.aspx>
- **PRAMS** (Pregnancy risk assessment monitoring system) <https://doh.sd.gov/statistics/prams.aspx>